

I, Hsu Chuan-Ying, a Doctor of Philosophy whose present address is: No. 7 Ohmay Road, Kao Lu Men, Nanking, China, do certify as follows:

That I am 62 years of age, a native of China. I received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Illinois in 1917. I taught for many years in different universities in China and was for more than 25 years connected with the Ministry of Communications of China. My home has been in Nanking since 1928.

I was in the city at the time of the attack by the Japanese in 1937, and remained in the city after it fell into the hands of the Japanese. I was a member of the International Committee, Chief of the Housing Committee, Chief Secretary of the International Relief Committee, and was Chairman of the Swastika Society immediately following the fall of the city in 1937.

I had intimate knowledge of what went on in the city following its capture by the Japanese. The Japanese soldiers entered through the South Gate. There was no appreciable resistance on the part of the Chinese forces after the Japanese breached the Wall and entered the city. As the troops advanced into the city they shot civilians on sight. To be killed it was only necessary for a Chinese civilian to be on the street.

The soldiers then began systematic search of the dwellings, took what food and other articles they found, and took whatever men they found of military age, charged them with having been soldiers, and marched them off or shot them on the spot. I am reliably informed that most of those who were marched off were later shot or burned in mass slaughter.

They demanded the right to search the safety zone and carried off many of the men found there - in one batch I witnessed about 1,500 being marched off. They were killed by machine gun fire, according to the information received by me, and their corpses thrown into a pond from which they were later recovered and buried by the Swastika Society.

The people were all lined up under the guise of having a permit issued to each of them and if one did not answer a question to the satisfaction of the soldiers questioning them, or if the soldiers decided that the man had been a soldier, which decision was made without any basis in fact, the person was either shot on the spot or marched off in groups and later killed.

There was no resistance of any kind in the city. After the men had been cleared away on the pretext that they had been soldiers and either marched off or shot, then began the orgy of murder of civilians,

rape of girls and women, burning of property and pillage. Women from 13 to 70 were raped, often repeatedly, by Japanese soldiers. Thousands of them were killed by the Japanese soldiers after they had been raped and their bodies desecrated. As an instance of this conduct of soldiers repeated throughout the city and surrounding area, I cite the instance of the home at No. 7 Sin Kai Road, South Gate. There were eleven people killed in that home.

When the soldiers came to the door the grandfather, an old man, answered the knock on the door. He was shot on the spot and killed. His wife, over 70 years of age, came out to see what was the trouble and she was shot and killed a few steps from her husband. Their daughter with a baby at her bosom came and the soldiers killed both the mother and the child. There were two unmarried daughters in the family, ages 17 and 14 respectively, both of them were raped by the soldiers and then killed. One was left in a pool of blood on a table with a stick stuck into her vagina and the other was left in blood on the bed with a perfume bottle stuck into her vagina. Five other women were killed at this home, that is, all the persons found there by the Japanese. One little child hid in the vicinity of the home for a day and a night after the others had been killed, and escaped.

This type of conduct went on for nearly three months following the fall of the city. After that the rapings and killings were not quite so often.

On the third day after the fall of the city I drove through the city because the Japanese had come to the Swastika Society to negotiate with us concerning the burial of the dead. I went out to see what the situation was and I saw corpses of civilians everywhere along the streets and in doorways and houses. The bodies of the civilians showed that they had been killed violently and their bodies sometimes mutilated.

The Swastika Society buried over 40,000 civilian persons who met their death at the hands of the Japanese in and around Nanking following the fall of the city. There were other organizations engaged in burying the dead, and many of the dead were later buried by their own friends or families who might remain.

On the second day after the capture and when there was no resistance of any kind, systematic burning was begun by the Japanese soldiers. Military trucks would be backed up to a store, all of the goods removed, and the soldiers would set fire to and burn the store. Houses were regularly looted and then burned. Everything that could be carried out from private property was stolen and carried away by the soldiers.

There were some 290,000 persons crowded in the Safety Zone and soldiers were repeatedly entering and removing girls and women either in small or large groups. These were carried off, raped, and frequently murdered.

There were some 25 camps of refugees and there were not enough foreign citizens to look after all of them, and the worst atrocities were at those camps which were distant from the University grounds and from the missionary homes.

I assisted Mr. Agee in taking some pictures which were, I understand, got out of the city by George Fitch.

As best I can estimate it, the civilians killed by the Japanese in and around the city of Nanking after the city had been captured and after all resistance had ceased numbered around two hundred thousand. It would be impossible to tell the number of women and girls who were raped, the number of persons injured, the number of buildings ruthlessly destroyed and burned or the amount of property stolen by the soldiers.

Repeated complaints to the military authorities and to the consular service of Japan met only rebuffs. We were gruffly told to get out when we delivered complaints, and no action was taken to correct the situation. There was absolutely no excuse or reason for the orgy of crime carried on by the Japanese soldiers and which continued for almost three months following the fall of the city and then gradually ceased.

During the occupation the Japanese did everything possible to undermine the morale of the Chinese people. They encouraged gambling, prostitution, open sale and use of opium and narcotics, and put the worst element in the city into positions of authority over the people.

They ruthlessly destroyed educational institutions, churches, religious organization buildings, the Y.W.C.A. Building, the Russian Legation building, and the homes of the most prominent Chinese citizens.

The Japanese also carried on economic warfare and despoiled China of her good and raw materials. She held monopolies on every kind of business enterprise, did everything possible to foster business by the Japanese and those who would collaborate with them, and did not allow the Chinese to conduct any business. This was more conspicuous in the smaller cities than in the large ones.

The same type of murder and rape were carried out by Japanese soldiers whenever they occupied a town or city or even a small village. It was often worse in the smaller places where there was no International Committee to try to give protection to civilians and attempt to

hold in check the rascious conduct of the Japanese. The pattern of their warfare. Nanking is only one example. The same type of conduct was repeated in the Provinces of Kiangsi and Anhui in which is located my native city of Kweichi.

The Japanese and their puppet organizations opened the opium den and allowed open sale of opium and narcotics.

The Japanese carried on a psychological war to strike terror into the Chinese people and to tear them loose from everything that they had held dear and sacred. If even a small child wrote something against the Japanese the whole family would be held responsible and put to death. I know of numerous instances in which for some slight indignity alleged to have been committed against the Japanese, the whole village would be utterly destroyed and the residents killed. For example, this happened in Tien Wang Shu just north of the Yantze River not far from Nanking.

The individual Chinese were made to bow very low whenever they saw a Japanese soldier and if they did not bow in the particular way the soldier considered proper they would be immediately punished severely or killed.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of April 1946.

/s/ HSU CHUAN-YING (seal)

The foregoing statement was made in my presence by Hsu Chuan-Ying and then reduced to writing and signed by him in my presence at Nanking, China, this 6th day of April, 1946.

/s/ David Nelson Sutton
Associate Counsel
International Prosecution Section
Tokyo

Hsu Chuan-Ying being first duly sworn, made affidavit that the facts set out in the foregoing statement, dated April 6, 1946, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand this 19th day of June, 1946.

/s/ John F. Hummel
Major, J.A.G.D.